48. (amended) A method for inhibiting Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection or replication in a cell comprising contacting a HBV-infected cell with a compound that inhibits Src kinase activity that is enhanced relative to a cell not infected with HBV, wherein said compound is a small organic molecule or decreases the activity of a non-virally encoded cellular protein.

49. (amended) The method of Claim 47 or 48 wherein said compound that inhibits said Src kinase activity that is enhanced is evaluated by an *in vitro* assay comprising:

a) contacting a cell expressing HBx with the compound;

b) determining the level of Src kinase activity,

wherein reduced Src kinase activity in cells expressing HBx contacted with said compound as compared to cells expressing HBx not contacted with said compound indicates that enhanced Src kinase activity has been inhibited.

E1

50. (amended) The method of claim 49 wherein said compound inhibits a Src kinase signaling cascade component other than Src kinase as evaluated by an *in vitro* assay comprising:

a) contacting a Src kinase with said compound; and

b) determining the level of Src kinase activity,

wherein activity of Src kinase contacted with said compound that is not reduced as compared to activity of Src kinase not contacted with said compound indicates that said compound inhibits a Src kinase signaling cascade component other than Src kinase.

51. (new) A method for treating HBV infection, comprising administering to an HBV-infected patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound that inhibits activation of Src kinase, wherein said compound decreases HBx-mediated activation of Src kinase in a cell-based assay.

E2

52. (new) A method for inhibiting HBV replication comprising contacting an HBV-infected cell with a therapeutically effective amount of a compound that inhibits